

BRITONS CHEER FOR CLEVELAND.

Ambassador Bayard Raises Great Enthusiasm Beside Shakespeare's Tomb.

He Says There Is No Boundary Line Dispute Where the Dramatist Is Concerned.

Lord Leigh Toasts the President and His Listeners Go Wild with Joy.

AMERICAN FLAGS SEEN EVERYWHERE.

Banquet Follows the Unveiling of the American Shakespeare Window, in Which the Former Lady Brooke Is a Participant.

By Julian Ralph.
London, April 23.—Ambassador Bayard, robed in black with almost the severity of a clergyman, has just finished the second day of his extraordinary tour through applauding crowds of gorgeous functionaries, excited nobility, jeweled mayors and robed church dignitaries, partly in honor of his country and partly because of his enormous popularity here. I ran down to Stratford-on-Avon to meet him after his Birmingham triumph, and witness his appearance as the great social lion at Shakespeare's birthplace on the godlike poet's natal day.

Stratford folks speak of Shakespeare as their presiding deity, but I think they could better say Shakespeare is their staple industry. Take Shakespeare's dust, house and portraits away, blot out his name, and every other house front in Stratford would become commonplace. In that English village to-day the American flag with twenty-four and twenty-eight stars, as in Washington Irving's time, fluttered everywhere in view. Bayard came to Holy Trinity Church at noon to present an American stained church window, accompanied by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, and Worshipful Mayor Smallwood. They had to pass through a multitude filling the church, and then came a splendid pageant, including the leading clergy of the whole country, followed by choristers, cross and banner bearers, clerks and so on.

The Queen and Cleveland.
The vicar of Trinity Church read prayer for the Queen; then prayer for President Cleveland from an American Prayer Book. Afterward he described the beautiful window, a gift from Americans, and said that of the people who came to Stratford from every corner of the world none were so affectionate toward Shakespeare as Americans. He feelingly called attention to scenes on the window representing Vespucci, Columbus, Penn and the chaplain of the Pilgrims praying at Plymouth Rock.

Then it was Bayard's turn. In all that grand crowd of gorgeous women, uniformed men and chromatic churchmen in plain black, the American Ambassador arose, his only decoration being a rose in the buttonhole of his Prince Albert coat. Nevertheless, he cut a splendid figure. Even in the picked crowd of Englishmen not a single man was so tall, so stalwart, so commanding—not one more intellectual or distinguished looking; not even Lord Leigh, who looks like "Our Chauncy," but not quite so impressive.

Congress cannot find fault with Bayard's speech on this occasion. It was a digest of all that is known of Shakespeare, blended with a plea for liberty and humanity. He said Shakespeare's genius is the common heritage of two great peoples.

"We of America," he said, "claim joint and equal share in this heritage, and we want no partition service over it."

Bayard went to the town hall and sat under paintings of Shakespeare and Garrick at luncheon, provided by the corporation. The Ambassador was no longer the cynosure of all eyes, because by his side sat Countess Warwick, this same distinguished beauty who, when known as Lady Brooke, had her name closely coupled with the Prince of Wales. She was then one of the most famous beauties in England, one of the wittiest of women, and one of the reigning social queens. To-day she appeared in sombre black, except a bouquet of golden straw surmounted by two black wings. Lord Leigh took the chair, with the Mayor, in a heavy historic gold chain, on his left. Several hundred noted women and men sat at the tables.

Cleveland's Name Applauded.
Lord Leigh toasted President Cleveland and referred to him as "the President of America." The people cried "Rah! rah! rah!" four times. His lordship said he defined correction when he called Mr. Bayard the most popular Ambassador America ever sent to England.

Bayard then spoke. Englishmen speak so climaxly, we speak so easily. It is not difficult for Americans to achieve a large reputation here. Bayard, as he had shone at home, naturally blazed here like electric light. This occasion, he said, was one result of trouble between American and England a hundred and twenty years ago. King George imposed cruel, excessive and unusual punishments—exactly what the Ambassador was now doing, making two speeches one afternoon. He said that he, as a republican citizen, yet acknowledged himself subject to King William Shakespeare.

Shakespeare a Good American.
He said he considered Shakespeare one of the best Americans that ever lived.

He recollected racing men sometimes describe a close race by saying: "A handkerchief could cover both horses." In case of the great English race he preferred saying one tablecloth could cover both contestants. A tablecloth, with all it implies, was the best covering for disputes where Shakespeare is concerned.

"There's no disagreement then?" he exclaimed; "there's no boundary line in it." Mayor Smallwood said he wondered if Bayard knew what distinguished company he got into—not merely lords and ladies, but members of Parliament, yeomen of the leading county families, all talking of the greatness of Americans. He paid many deserved compliments and then added:

"And we ought to thank them, too, for taking good care of the millions of Irishmen whom we could not manage."

Mayor Smallwood, who is an unconscious humorist, said the funniest things when he had the least intention to arouse laughter. After luncheon Consul Parker, at the Memorial Theatre presented a portrait of Booth, founder of the Players' Club, and Bayard spoke again, sweetly saying the great American actor interpreted Shakespeare like a good Democrat. Bayard walked to the Town Hall Theatre, mixing with the crowds, who on tip-toe scanned every carriage to see his face. In the evening people crowded to the theatre to see "Richard III," in which F. R. Benson, the famous Oxford athlete, brought a flood of recollections home to every American by a style of acting closely like that of the immortal Count Johannes.

The Daily Telegraph, in an article appropriate to the day—the Festival of St. George—expresses hope that President Cleveland will put a red rose in the lapel of his coat for the sake of Shakespeare and St. George. In giving both nations the matchless possession of his genius, the paper says, Shakespeare surely intended that no serious and lasting quarrel should ever divide the two kindred peoples, bound so indissolubly together.

Do not fail to order your Sunday Journal in advance. Every copy will be accompanied by a full-size music folio, containing words and music of the new and popular song, "The Harmless Little Girl," now being sung nightly at the Casino.

HOME PAPERS ALL RIGHT.

To Sell Others in Schenectady a License Is Necessary, According to a Police Order.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 23.—Chief of Police Campbell, of this city, has issued the following order:
Office of Chief of Police, April 21, 1896.
To Officers and Members of the Schenectady Police Department:
Take notice that on and after April 22, 1896, all peddling or selling of newspapers on the public streets in this city, without having obtained a license therefor must be stopped, except that our local papers may be sold at all reasonable hours during the week in a quiet and orderly manner, Sundays excepted, when Sunday papers of all kinds may be sold from stores or stands, subject to section 267 of the Penal Code. Local newspapers can deliver papers on Sundays upon orders.

Officers will first warn peddlers, whether they are men or boys, to stop peddling or selling papers on the streets without a license, and the ordinance to sell or peddle without a license must be enforced as above. By order,
WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL,
Chief of Police.

This order is the outcome of the recent organization of news dealers in Schenectady for their protection against infringements upon their business in this city, by representatives of out-of-town newspapers and news companies.

Since the beginning of the boom to Schenectady, several years ago, outside papers, noticing those of Albany, have been using their best endeavors to increase their circulation in Schenectady, and their representatives have paid no rent or license, but have usurped the business which the local dealers claim should be theirs.

Recently the dealers organized and adopted resolutions to the effect that the business should be done through them or other parties paying rent, taxes or license, and upon putting the same to Mayor Clute and asking for his aid in the matter of their protection, he assured them that they were entitled to, and should have it. To that end instructions were given to the Chief of Police, who at once issued his order.

This will not stop the sale of outside papers; it will simply force the sale of them through the local dealers; neither are the local papers to be interfered with through the enforcement of this order.

William M. Campbell.
He is Chief of Police at Schenectady, N. Y., and has issued an order that a license must be procured to sell papers on the streets, except those published in that town. It is a blow directed at outside papers, which are gaining large circulations to the detriment of the local sheets.

MORTON'S FOOT DOWN ON PLATT'S SCHEME.

The Governor Does Not Intend to Have Commissions for New York.

Such a Scheme, He Tells Speaker Fish, Would Be Their Party's Grave.

Rural Republicans May Have to Go Without That Promised Supplemental Legislation.

LEXOW TO CONSULT HIS CHIEF.

An Extension of the Session at Albany Is the Only Move That May Interfere with the Governor's Plan for His Bill.

Albany, April 23.—Senator Lexow left for New York to-day for the alleged purpose of seeing Mr. Platt in reference to supplemental legislation for the government of Greater New York by State Commissions. At the weekly conference, which was held in Mr. Platt's apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Sunday, Mr. Platt told the Republican leaders who gathered there that bills providing for government by State Commissions should be introduced as soon as the Lexow Greater New York bill was passed.

The story of this conference has been in quiet circulation for the last two days, and its importance was accentuated by the fact of Mr. Lexow's trip to New York to-day. There was a hubbub among Democrats and Independent Republicans. The men who followed Stanchfield in the fight against consolidation and the Tammany Senators who voted for the Greater New York bill because Senator Cantor told them to, although their own judgment was against this legislation, declared with one voice, "I told you so."

The Platt machine programme, it may be authoritatively stated, involves the enactment of supplementary legislation as soon as the Greater New York bill is a law. Many rural Republican votes in the Assembly were obtained for the bill on the promise that State Commissions would be provided for. It must be remembered that the rural Republican is opposed to the Greater New York scheme because he fears that with a consolidated metropolitan district the country members cannot control the cities.

SPOILED THE PROGRAMME.
Therefore, the promise by the Platt men to put in supplemental legislation, which would provide for the control of the new metropolitan district by Republican or even by Bi-Partisan State commissions, was looked upon as in the line of good politics by the Republican members from up the State. Yesterday, when James M. O'Grady, the Republican leader in the Assembly, he pledged himself on his word of honor to oppose supplemental legislation. He did this for the purpose of holding Forrester, Livingston and Hughes, of Brooklyn, Republicans, and Butts and Mittenbach, of New York, Democrats. When Mr. O'Grady gave this pledge, Edward Lauterbach, who was standing behind the Speaker's desk, burst out impatiently with these words: "Oh, that spoils the whole programme!"

In pursuance of the plan agreed upon by Mr. Platt and the leaders last Sunday it was decided to hold another meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Sunday. Mr. Platt and his machine expected by that time that Governor Morton would have signed the Greater New York bill. A stop was put upon the programme by Governor Morton. He heard of the Platt plan late last night and to-day he sent for Speaker Fish, Senator Ellsworth, Republican leader, Senator Mullin and Mr. O'Grady and laid down the law to them very plainly.

It is quite apparent that Governor Morton has become impressed with the attitude assumed by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, who is to-day leading the opposition to Platt in the State and who has behind him almost thirty anti-Platt counties. Mr. Saxton will be the candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination proposed by the anti-Platt forces and his support will be led by the delegation from Kings County.

Realizing, however, and appreciating the fact that supplemental legislation would be executed by everybody but Platt machine men, Governor Morton took his stand. He told Mr. Fish, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. O'Grady that his bill provided for the government of the consolidated territory by State commissions must not be thought of. He informed these gentlemen flatly that he would not consent under any circumstances to any such legislation.

He said it would cause the Republicans to rise en masse throughout the State to protest against any subversion of the home rule principle. He said it would be an act of folly, the allying of the grave of the Republican party, the blowing away of the chances of success the Republicans might have at the next election.

IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS.
The bill can be made a thirty-day bill. In other words, while the Legislature is in session the Governor must sign or veto a bill within ten days after its passage by both houses. If, however, the Legislature adjourns before the Governor had had the bill on his desk for ten days, the bill may lie there for thirty days, and if within that time the Governor does not sign it, the bill dies.

In order to prevent the introduction of supplemental bills the Governor has determined to keep the Greater New York bill until after April 30. He will do this for the purpose of checking Platt. There is but one way in which the Governor can be out-generalled. It is by the extension of the session beyond April 30.

The Platt machine could extend the session or keep upon the subject of supplemental legislation and the Governor would have to assume that no supplemental legislation was contemplated. After the Greater New York bill was made a law in this manner the supplemental bills could be introduced and rushed through. There is no telling what may happen.

SPEAKER FISH SURPRISED.
It is well known that Mr. Platt and the strict machine men believe that any expedient should be resorted to for the purpose of controlling the metropolitan district, but whether they will resort to the length of extending the session remains to be seen. If Mr. Platt desires to pursue his headlong course there will be a fight in legislative halls that New York State has not seen in years.

Governor Morton's course to-day in declaring against the supplementary legislation aroused much surprise. No one was more astounded than Mr. Fish. The Governor's firmness and energy in discussing the matter surprised the astute Speaker very much. When he left the executive chamber and was asked if supplementary legislation would be introduced, he said: "It will not be introduced with the sanction of the Assembly. I do not know that any such thing is contemplated. I will not go to New York on Sunday, but will be at my home, in Garrison, Putnam County."

Assemblyman O'Grady, the Republican leader, in his speech on the repassage of the Greater New York bill, said there would be no supplementary enactments introduced during the remaining few days of the session. There is now every reason to suppose that Leader O'Grady committed the Republican majority without having taken the precaution of consulting Thomas C. Platt or his political agents who were in Albany keeping recalcitrant Republican members in line for the bill.

Messrs. Platt, Lauterbach, Hackett and Lexow have not given up their idea of consolidating the Police, Fire, Public Works and Health Departments. The passage of the Greater New York bill without an im-



Mme. Marie Engle and Her Former Husband. She is a singer in the Metropolitan Opera Company, and was divorced yesterday in Chicago from Theatrical Manager Amberg. She charged him with cruelty and bigamy.

mediate consolidation of the departments mentioned would be of no political use to the Republican State machine, as the vast amount of patronage would still remain in the hands of the reformers of this city and Brooklyn.

A Conference on Sunday.
It was announced yesterday that an important conference of the Republican leaders and prominent Republican legislators is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday. At this conference it will be decided whether supplementary legislation will be enacted before adjournment. There are rumors to the effect that the conference may decide the fate of the anti-Platt Republicans, who are office holders under Mayor Strong's reform administration. The hint is strongly thrown out that the present city departments are either to be abolished, consolidated or will make way for State commissions.

The Machine Programme.
"The Greater New York bill is out of the way," remarked one of Mr. Platt's lieutenants, "and we propose to pass some political legislation for the benefit of our party. We have been too busy in Albany to rush through legislation that would either abolish the city departments or take the patronage away from the reformers. The Rahms bill, the Greater New York bill and bills affecting Albany, have taken up a great deal of the time. The question is now whether we will prolong the session long enough to pass certain supplementary enactments. We may think it wise to amend the Home Law. Yes, there may be some fun at Albany before we let our boys go home."

Several of Mr. Platt's advisers are opposed to the introduction of any political legislation. They say that he will make a great mistake if he decides to introduce bills to grab patronage, and they are inclined to believe that, after considering the matter, he will permit the Legislature to adjourn April 30.

STRONG AND GLEASON.
Mayor Strong: I expect Governor Morton will sign the Greater New York bill, and if he does I'll take my medicine like every other good Republican. The Governor should appoint the highest man he can find to serve on the commission to frame the charter. Men like Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter and Elihu Root are available and they ought to see, even if it involved some personal sacrifices. A commission under the Consolidation bill ought to be considered an honor equal to any public position in the gift of the nation.

Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City: While the bill should be signed on its merits, there is no doubt that Governor Morton is the willing servant of Thomas C. Platt and will obey his bidding. Inasmuch as Mr. Platt forced the bill through the Legislature, there is no reason to doubt that he already has an understanding with the Governor that it will receive his signature in due time.

CONSOLIDATION'S FATHER.
Ex-Comptroller Andrew H. Green, the father of the Greater New York project and president of the commission that reported in favor of the consolidation of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and adjacent towns: I am convinced that Governor Morton will sign the bill. He has favored Greater New York in his messages and public utterances. I do not think there is anything in the bill that will change his opinion. Speaking as an individual, I will say that I am in favor of the simplest kind of charter, that will embody a home rule government.

Chance for a Cadetship.
Representative Richard C. Shannon will shortly nominate for appointment from his Congressional district, the Thirtieth, as cadet to West Point, the boy who was an actual resident of the district, shall be found best fitted for the honor after a competitive examination. A legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the alternate, will also be nominated. The examination will take place April 25 at the Army Building, Whitehall street. The mental examination will take place at once to Dr. Matthew J. Elias, who is principal of Grammar School No. 60.

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Bill Nye's Funniest Sketch
Is the "Comic History of England," printed only in the Sunday Journal. The second chapter next Sunday is funnier than the first.

REICHSTAG MAY REVOLT.

Emperor's Refusal to Consent to a Change in the Military Code Leads to Complications.

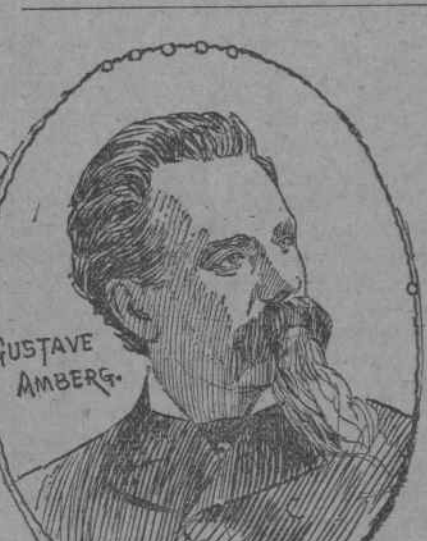
By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, April 23.—I understand that the Emperor has ordered that the investigations connected with the change of the Military Code be stopped, positively refusing to sanction a court which would provide for a public trial of military offenders.

Lieutenant-General Von Spitz, Chief of the Department of the Invalids and a member of the Bundesrath, who was preparing the necessary papers for the Reichstag, has been suddenly pensioned.

This necessitates the resignation of the Minister of War, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, who intended to concede to the Reichstag the reforms of the Military Code in the direction of making public the trials in exchange for voting the necessary credits for the intended new armament of the field artillery with quick-firing cannon. It is believed that the resignations of other high military officers will follow in connection with this affair.

The majority of the Reichstag insists, as I am told, on these reforms; otherwise they



GUSTAVE AMBERG.

will be unwilling to grant any extra credits for army purposes.

The parliamentary situation is threatening, and a dissolution of the Reichstag is not improbable.

BOURGEOIS CABINET OUT.

Senate's Refusal to Sanction Vote of the Madagascar Credits Forces the Ministry to Resign.

Paris, April 23.—Shortly after the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies this forenoon M. Bourgeois announced the resignation of the Cabinet.

An unusually large crowd assembled outside the Chamber, and the galleries were packed with visitors as soon as they were opened to the public. When the sitting of the Chamber was formally opened Premier Bourgeois read a declaration recalling the circumstances of the vote of the Madagascar credits which the Senate refused to sanction, thus rendering it impossible to make expenditures which are indispensable.

Whatever the motives of the Senate may have been, he said, the Cabinet thought that patriotism imperiously commanded that they should subordinate everything to a question of national dignity and security, which no considerations of home politics ought to outweigh. The Cabinet were therefore resolved to make way for another Ministry, though they were not forgetful of the other duties toward the Chamber of Deputies and the Republican nation.

The members of the Bourgeois Ministry proceeded in the afternoon to the Elysee, the residence of President Faure, and formally tendered their resignations. M. Faure was awaiting their coming, and accepted the resignations as soon as they were presented.

M. Bourgeois then said: "The Chamber has often given us proofs of its confidence, and we feel our inability to present to the President our resignations before informing you of our reasons for taking such action. We cannot allow this error to gain hold that we, in resigning, abandon the principle of our most illustrious predecessors, such as Leon Gambetta and Jules Ferry, that the Chamber alone is able to make or unmake Cabinets. Fidelity to this doctrine has caused us to incur the reproach of being an unconstitutional Ministry. The National Assembly alone is entitled to interpret the constitution of a Ministry."

The Bourgeois Ministry was formed October 31, 1895, on the fall of the Ribot Cabinet as a result of the Southern Railroad scandals.

MARIE ENGLE DIVORCED.

Metropolitan Opera Singer Separated by a Chicago Court from Gustave Amberg.

Chicago, April 23.—Marie Engle, an opera singer, was granted a divorce yesterday from Gustave Amberg, a theatrical manager. She charged him with bigamy and cruelty. Mile. Engle left for New York to-day.

Gustave Amberg is fifty-two years old and a native of Bohemia. He came to this country thirty years ago and made his livelihood at first as a piano player. In Chicago he met and married a dressmaker named Etta, with whom he lived about ten years.

After acting as manager for variety companies he married Mathilde Cottrell, and Marie Engle, and then took charge of the Thalia Theatre, where he introduced to the New York public many famous German actors. After ten years' management of the Thalia he built Amberg's Theatre, in Irving place, but was compelled eventually by his creditors to give it up. While manager of the Thalia he married Julia Magnus, the daughter of a New York stationer. They lived together seven or eight years. She is now in Dresden with their three children.

On May 18, 1880, he married Marie, the daughter of C. S. Engle, a wealthy real estate man of Chicago. Amberg made her acquaintance while she was singing at Covent Garden, London, under Mapleson. She is a beautiful blonde, about thirty years old. She put \$25,000 in the theatre in Irving place.

JACKSON'S HEAD RESEMBLES HOLMES'S.

Measurements by the Bertillon System Show a Strange Similarity.

Strong Evidence Produced at the Trial of One of Pearl Bryan's Alleged Slayers.

HE HAD MADE A STUDY OF POISONS.

Mayor Caldwell Repeats the Confession Made by Alonzo Walling Just After the Latter's Arrest for Complicity in the Deed.

Cincinnati, April 23.—The evidence produced in the trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan shows some startling facts. The Bertillon measurements of the head of Jackson, when compared with the measurements of Jackson's head, show an astonishing resemblance, such as the police say has not been found in one case out of a thousand.

When court opened to-day there was a wrangle over the admission of the testimony of Mayor Caldwell, of Cincinnati. The latter testified that Walling, just after his arrest, stated that Jackson had for months practiced with poisons and read up on the best way to kill persons, and had consulted college professors. Walling further said that Jackson had decided that he would give Miss Bryan cocaine to paralyze her vocal cords so she would not scream, and then he debated for a long time just how to kill her. He decided first to kill her in Cincinnati, then out of the body and distribute the pieces about the city. Then, Walling said, Jackson changed his mind and decided to kill the girl in Bellevue, Ky., but later decided to take her to Fort Thomas.

The defence argued that the confession of Walling to Mayor Caldwell may have been made under duress and should not be admitted. Judge Helm then instructed the jury that they should determine by the evidence whether Jackson admitted Walling's confession.

It should be added here that cocaine was found in the stomach of Pearl Bryan, the murdered girl.

Her sister, Mrs. Stanley, said some hair produced looked like Pearl's. It was found in the cab in which, it is claimed, the girl was taken to Fort Thomas.

The indictment reads that Pearl was killed by decapitation, and the defence is trying to make their case by proving that the girl was dead when her head was severed. Dr. Jenkins, who assisted in the autopsy, claimed that had Pearl been dead when decapitated all the blood would not have been drained from the body, and that had the head been severed after death there would have been discoloration of the flesh and skin.

In the afternoon Dr. W. D. Littler, of Leesborough, Ky., testified to the fact that he was called into Jackson and Walling's room by Jackson about ten days before the murder and was questioned as to the action and effect of cocaine.

Pearl Bryan's mother told how the girl had trusted Jackson and of their courtship. Jackson's widowed mother is dying. It is now thought that Walling will not be put on the stand. The prosecution says it does not need his testimony, and it is feared he might embarrass the case. The defence is also afraid to put him on the stand.

ANY ONE MAY GUESS.

But Only Women and Girls Can Win the Journal's \$3,000 in Prizes.

Many thousands of women read the Journal, and it is to them that the story, "The Mill of Silence," which will begin in next Monday's issue, will especially appeal. The \$3,000 in prizes which is offered to those who solve the story's fascinating mystery can be won only by the gentle sex. Men may not guess. They can only help their wives, daughters, sweethearts, sisters or great-grandmothers, but they must not guess themselves. You need not be a subscriber of the Journal in order to join this splendid contest of wits. Of course, you must read the story, but if you can borrow the paper of your neighbor that will save you one cent a day.

A woman's headaches may come from several causes. A headache arising from nervousness, or from digestive disturbances, may be cured by the same means. Nine cases in ten, however, her headaches come from disorders peculiar to her sex. Possibly the apparent cause of the headache will be nervousness or indigestion, while the cause of these is not the organs directly feminine thought of. The organs directly feminine are more than any other organs in a woman's body. Any trouble of these affects the whole body. It may show itself in the symptoms which are characteristic of a dozen disorders. Thousands of times, women have been treated for these disorders thought to be indicated by these symptoms, when the real trouble was much deeper and more serious. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was compounded for the sole purpose of relieving womankind of the ills and pains very commonly considered it cures. There really good physicians have failed. Thousands of women have testified that after taking treatment from several physicians without benefit, the "Favorite Prescription" cured them completely and quickly. It has been used for over thirty years, and has an unbroken record of success. The afflicted woman will find immediate relief and ultimate cure in the "Favorite Prescription." There is no doubt about it—there is no question about it. The woman who hesitates is invited to send for one-cent stamps to cover only the cost of mailing a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This celebrated work contains full information about Dr. Pierce's medicines, with the reproduced photographs of hundreds of people who have been cured by these world-famed remedies, also giving their names and addresses, besides plain, clear information about all of the organs of the human body and their functions. It has reached the unprecedented sale of 650,000 copies at \$1.00 a copy. Thus the expense of preparation has been defrayed, and now 550,000 copies will be absolutely given away. Remember that this book is not a mere advertising pamphlet, but a genuine standard work of 1,008 large pages, over 500 illustrations, some of them in color. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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